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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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☞The great increase of subscribers since the commencement of the present volume, will probably cause a deficiency in our sets, and the *back* numbers of this volume will not be hereafter forwarded to new subscribers, unless specially ordered—but will be supplied if requested.

EXCHANGE PAPERS. Our list is three times larger than we wish it, yet an extension is almost every day desired, and for papers which, because of the quantity of matter given or price asked, there is nothing like an equality, and without even an offer to "pay the difference." The cost of publishing this paper, destitute of advertisements, or articles specially paid for, is far greater than that of any other weekly paper issuing from the American press, and the labor of packing and forwarding it is considerable; besides, and more than all, the reception of a newspaper seems to impose an obligation upon us to examine it, and thus much time is wasted; for, however useful many of them are in their respective neighborhoods, they are useless to us. We desire to keep up a *liberal* correspondence with our brother editors, but *must* reduce our list and not extend it, though commanded to go to a much *hotter* place than we at present occupy, (*hot as it is*), for refusing an exchange.* And the large amount due by those who have promised to pay the difference, will compel us, at the close of the present volume in August next, to stop many papers unless such difference *is* paid. With printers, as with others, we must have the *quid pro quo*—in matter or money.

GENERAL JACKSON AND MR. CLAY, &c. We publish certain letters from Mr. Carter Beverley, and one from gen. Jackson to him, relative to certain charges which have been made against Mr. Clay, or some of his friends, connected with the last presidential election, together with the prompt and decisive rejection of "inferences and inuendoes" by the "Wheeling Gazette." This affair has now nearly reached that point at which the *facts*, (be they what they may), must come out. We shall give the additional papers that appear.

From several hints that we see in certain gazettes, it seems that there has been some correspondence between gen. Jackson and Mr. secretary Southard, which will probably soon be published—for it is said that copies of it have been shewn at Fredericksburg.

Mr. Clay was publicly dined at Washington, Pa. and handsomely received and entertained at Steubenville, Wheeling, &c.

THE MAIL which arrived at New York on Sunday last, had been robbed a few miles east of that city. It seems that *newspapers* chiefly were missing; the bags which contained them being cut off from behind the stage.

"THE SISTERS." A familiar letter from an inestimable friend, and one of the most intelligent and useful citizens of the United States, has the following paragraph:

"Much is due you for the reconciliation which is now taking place between the two almost twin sisters, Agriculture and Manufactures, and for the pains you have taken to relieve the mind of the former of the prejudices which her other (now rather faded) sister, her ladyship Commerce, (taking great airs because of her foreign education!) had succeeded in impressing on good-hearted Agriculture—though young, sprightly and industrious Manufactures was always ready and willing to assist in all the work of the family. Your late essay on the agriculture of the United States has eminently contributed to open the eyes of our farmers, and the meetings of the united friends of the two great interests of our country, now taking place in the eastern, middle and western states, will have the most happy result," &c.

[The letter concludes with ordering a considerable number of copies of the essay.]

By last Saturday's mail the following letter reached us from *Kentucky:*

Mr. Niles—"I have just finished reading your inestimable essay on the agriculture of the United States, as republished in the "Focus." I was somewhat a wanderer in the dark labyrinth of political economy, led astray because I was the blind follower of theory; but to you I owe the praise of having placed the thread in my hand which leads through its mazy windings.

"I seek for truth only—for why should a citizen of this republic, uninfluenced by the mad ambition of the demagogue, desire aught else for his guide?—with this object I could not resist the torrent of fact and reason which you have poured out on this all-important subject. Would to God, the better feelings of a part of my countrymen were not so lulled by the syren song of the artful and wicked, as to be incapable of appreciating its importance.

"Excuse the liberty I have taken, and be pleased to forward me your paper, beginning with the number containing the essay on agriculture." [And enclosing five dollars.]

The proceedings of a meeting of the wool growers, manufactures, &c. of Duchess, N. Y. are given in another part of this sheet. We have long had many subscribers in that populous, luxuriant and wealthy county;* but, with the compliment so kindly paid to us in the proceedings, one of the gentlemen who was present thereat forwarded us fourteen new subscribers—"all responsible men and who will, probably, continue permanent supporters" of the "Register." No increase or reduction of subscribers would induce or compel us to alter our course. It is long since we adopted it—it has become as if *natural* for us to advocate and uphold internal improvements and domestic manufactures; but those who approve of our matter and manner, and are desirous of giving success to the principles which we are faithfully laboring to instil into the minds of *all* the people of the United States, and, as we think, *for the good of the whole*—should bear in mind, (like our liberal friends in Duchess), the importance of spreading those principles,—and the absolute ne-

*Such was the command, (expressed in its roughest terms), of a noisy wretched creature who has a press in western Pennsylvania, and abuses the public decency by the use of language which nothing but the madness of party could tolerate.

*Mr. Randolph, in his famous letter to a gentleman of Boston, dated December 15, 1814, speaking of Hartford, said—"Should that respectable city be chosen as the seat of the eastern congress, that body will set within two days' march of the most populous county of New York, (Duchess), of itself almost equal to some of the New England states. I speak not in derision, but in soberness and sadness of heart." See REGISTER, vol. VII, page 258. The statement was rather figurative. Duchess with Putnam (which last was originally a part of the former) contained only 57,883 inhabitants in 1820—much less than even Rhode Island, but considerably more of the people than the *state* of Mississippi, and almost as many as three of the states shewed an average of in 1820. The population is rapidly increasing. The late increase is owing to manufactures and the market which they furnish to the farmers; which latter have given to the country the appearance of a vast and beautiful garden, interspersed with villages and hamlets, dwellings and barns, and mills and factories, when viewed from its highlands. We shall never forget the rich scenery it presented from the top of the Fishkill mountains, when spending a few days at hospitable Matteawan, in the summer of 182[illegible].

cessity that exists of encouraging and supporting us in the performance of what is our apparent duty to the republic. With a little exertion, thousands of new subscribers might be added to our list—and the pledge is made that increased *matter* and increased *application* will be given as such *assistance* is afforded. It is "the hope of reward which sweetens labor;" and, after all, the *means* furnished or acquired mainly make persons useful. What powder and ball are to a commanding general, a liberal subscription and punctual payment of his dues are to the editor of a periodical paper. Whatever of talent either possesses, if destitute of these *munitions*, can avail but little in defending his country, or defeating the designs of its enemies. We do not complain of the want of support, for we have been much favored; but suggest it to those who are united with us on the great subjects which have so long agitated and interested the public mind, whether a yet more extensive circulation of the REGISTER will not further the progress of our principles? But this is a delicate subject, and we leave it with the friends of the system, to be disposed of as they shall think proper.

THE BLACKSTONE CANAL, when completed, will pass through a country abounding with manufactories, and the business upon it, to supply materials and provisions, and carry off the goods produced will be a mighty one indeed. 1. At Pawtucket, near Providence, a large and beautiful village, there are eight or ten great cotton factories—2. at Central Falls, there are five cotton factories—3. at Valley Falls four cotton factories—4. next are Kelly's and the Albion factory—5. at the village of Mansfield two cotton factories, one of them 150 feet long, 45 wide, five stories high, built of the best brick—6. at Woodsocket Falls, a large village building, are three cotton and two woollen factories already in operation, and two or three others about to be built, there are also two more cotton factories in the vicinity—7. at Slatersville two cotton factories in operation, and one preparing which is built of hammered granite, 153 feet long, 46 feet wide, and five stories high, with a bell-tower which contains several flights of stairs; this building is to contain 10,000 spindles, with looms to make 7000 yards of cloth per day!—8. at Bartlett's Falls a cotton factory and a scythe factory—9. at Mendon *many* establishments, among them the Blackstone factory making 5000 yards of sheeting daily, a woollen factory making 400 yards of sattinet daily, other particulars not stated—10. at Darling's, two factories each making 200 yards of sattinet per day—11. at Uxbridge a factory making 100 yards of kerseymere, two others each making 200 yards sattinet, a factory that lately made 150 yards of woollen cloth standing *idle* because of the depression of the trade—and another which cost $140,000, just prepared for work, and intended to make 2000 yards of cloth; all the preceding quantities are daily products—12. at Northbridge, two cotton factories, making 1500 yards daily, and two woollen factories making 400 yards sattinet daily, with some broad cloth and cassimere—13. at Grafton, one factory making 400 yards sattinet daily, the great establishment of the New England company for making twine and duck from flax and hemp, and much water power yet unoccupied—14. at Williamsville, a cotton factory, and other factories to be built—15. at Millbury, the Goodell wool factory, capable of making 300 yards of broad cloth daily, but nearly *idle*, after great losses sustained last year—a large gun factory, a scythe factory, cotton factory, &c.—15. at Worcester the great paper mill of Mr. Burbank, five factories of machinery, one cotton factory, a lead aqueduct factory, and others. We do not exactly know the distance of this route. By looking at the map, it appears to be under forty miles. A large amount of water power is yet unoccupied. Quarries of coal and granite are on the line of the canal, and, when the work is completed, the prediction of the Worcester Spy will be realised—there will be a continual succession of villages from Providence, R. I. to Worcester, in Massachusetts. The gathering of a mighty population and a wonderful accumulation of wealth.

HORSES AND CATTLE. Franklin county, Ohio, which had 10,292 inhabitants in 1820, (but has no doubt greatly increased in population since), by a late enumeration and valuation, was found to contain 2967 horses, worth $118,680, and 5271 cattle, worth 42,168.

Cuyahoga county, in the same state, with 2,339 white males over 21 years of age, has 898 horses, valued at $35,920, and 5,353 cattle, valued at $42,864.

"Horses in Great Britain and Ireland estimated at (1,800,000), at 45s. each for grass £4,050,000, hay at £6 10s. each, £11,700,000, straw 5s. for each horse, would be £450,000, total £16,200,000, or $69,428,571."

[*Colquhoun on the wealth of the British empire.*

[The food of the *horses* of the United States has a probable value of a larger amount than that of the *whole of our exports of domestic products.* How strongly does this shew the importance of the *home market?*

PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS. The senior editor of the "Register," lately spent one day in the delightful county of Bucks. A man from many parts of our country, wherein vast tracts of naturally fertile land have been turned into desert places by miserable cultivation, would think himself as in another world, if secretly transported, and, for the first time, placed on some of the rising grounds in this county, from which, on every side, he may behold the stately stone houses and big barns of the farmers seated in the midst of plenty—while almost every animal that he meets, man woman or child, horses or cattle, shows the comfort and abundance that rewards the toil of the cultivators of their own fields in that happy part of the United States.* Lands are worth from 50 to 75 dollars per acre, even at their present depressed valuation.

The following statistical items were furnished by the intelligent and respectable farmer with whom I passed the day, and I am certain that he wished rather to diminish than exaggerate them.

Two full hands and boy, employed the whole year, and two additional hands for one month during hay-making and harvest, with two working horses and two oxen, are esteemed competent, (with the farmer's own care and occasional help to keep things in order), to manage a farm of 180 or 200 acres, about a tenth part of which being in wood. The two hands cost 100 or 90 dollars a year respectively, the boy is clothed and fed, and the harvest hands cost 11 dollars each per month, besides subsistence.

On such a farm and with these aids, the season being *usually* good, the following articles may be, and are produced—1000 bushels of corn, 350 bushels of wheat, 1,200 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of rye, 300 bushels of potatoes, with some flax, or clover seed, &c. 15 steers of 600lbs. each, fatted for the market, and 3,000lbs. of pork made for sale, besides, as to beef and pork, what is required for family use. Six or seven cows, and two or three other horses are kept. The steers and pork, as just stated, are sold, together with 500 bushels of corn, nearly 300 of wheat, 800 of oats, 200 of potatoes, 60 of rye, with several other small articles, amounting to a considerable sum; and the products of the orchards, being made the most of by the same hands employed, sometimes yield the value of 300 dollars a year, chiefly obtained for fruit sold, cider made, or whiskey distilled. The family of the farmer consists of about 12 persons, all told, and they have abundance of the good things of this life, and liberally partake of its luxuries. The people in general, are clean and tidy, with rosy cheeks and hard hands, and it did my heart good to look at the neatly and comfortably clad children, as they playfully passed to or from their schools.

When my friend had furnished the preceding facts, as generally applicable to the farmers in his neighborhood, I told him that our southern people would not believe them—but he observed, "they were not the less true on *that* account." He has a flock of sheep, and might considerably increase it with a very small additional expense for labor; but said, they were not worth having at the present time, because of the low price of wool.

The rotation of the principal crops are as follows:—corn, oats, wheat, hay, pasture.

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*Many other parts of Pennsylvania, and of others of the states, are equally well cultivated and as beautiful as any part of Bucks county—but we speak more particularly of what we just happened to see.

☞Since the preceding was written, we picked up the following extract from a letter addressed to the editor of the "American Farmer," and published in that paper of the 1st ult.

"I was coming up from Washington city, [to Baltimore] the other day, and stopped at the half-way house; when presently there came through a lot, thirteen horses on each horse a negro, and over each horse's shoulders a bag of oats. They came along at a very slow walk, and stopped at the tavern well. I asked them how far they had come, and was answered "half a mile," and that each horse was to be watered; and that then they would proceed to a field, at some distance, to sow these oats.—I remained half an hour, and when I left, they had not finished watering the horses. I said to myself, here are thirteen horses worth each $60—and 13 negroes each on an average $300—say *a capital of* $4680 *of ready cash*, employed in seeding *a field of oats! Quere*—What will these oats cost the cultivator of them on such a system? I presently passed a small new house, and about 30 acres, well fenced and divided into four fields; and in one field were a white man and two lads planting potatoes; the father dropped manure from a cart drawn by a yoke of oxen, (good beef), one boy dropped the seed from a basket, and the other covered the hill before the manure became *sun dried* and impoverished. Thinks I to myself, this man will be able to undersell his wealthier neighbor in potatoes and oats too, if he make any, or else his neighbor will lose money.

I trust, sir, that instances of oat-sowing, such as I have named above, are rare in our state. I am glad to be able to say they *are* rare, and becoming more rare every day. You will agree with me, I know, that such management can bring upon its conductors nothing but speedy ruin.

If the man who possesses 20 negroes, sells 15 at $300 each, and also 1000 acres of land, at $15 per acre, he will soon be able to invest $20,000 in good stocks, which will yield $1200 a year toward his maintenance; and the residue of his lands will increase in value by the neighborhood becoming settled and cultivated. He will have time to cultivate properly his 500 remaining acres, more or less, and be rid of his troublesome negroes."

Mr. McLean, post master general, has been handsomely entertained by a large number of his fellow citizens of Ohio, at Lebanon, in testimony of their respect for his long and faithful services. The late gov. Morrow, was among the invited guests. The toasts were devoid of any peculiar expressions of political feeling, as was the brief speech of Mr. McLean, after his health had been drunk.

Saline water. A gentleman in Connecticut thus writes to us, under date of June 23,—One who has seen an extract from your useful "Weekly Register" ascribing to M. Labarraque, a chemist in Paris, this important discovery, that "a combination of chloride of soda and chloride of lime," form a remedy for infection and is a preventative of typhus fever, begs leave to communicate to you this expression of his belief, that M. Labarraque's combination will probably answer the valuable purposos he anticipates; and that it is deserving of the particular attention of medical gentlemen.

In the opinion he has formed upon this subject, the writer of this communication is confirmed by his having, for more than two years, witnessed the most salutary effects to result from the use of a *saline water*, made of a small quantity of the muriate of soda with water, and taken plentifully, as a pleasant medical drink. The efficacy of this *saline mixture*, (or artificial "congress water," as perhaps it may be called), he believes to depend upon the same principles in nature that the combination of Mr. L. does, in its internal application, for the same purpose. And he takes the liberty now, to propose these inquiries, whether this saline water, (suitably combined), and taken freely as the only drink of typhus patients, will not be likely so to aid the use of calomel, as to remove, in most cases, that dangerous disease, without the application of any other medicines—and whether the daily use of it for drink, instead of ardent spirits during the warm season, will not prove a useful preventative, not only of the typhus, but also of bilious summer-fevers, and even yellow fever.

Trade of the United States with China. The Philadelphia Gazette, on publishing the following table, says it takes in all the exports of China to the United States, with the exception of small articles, such as China ware, Rhubarb, Camphor, Crackers, Matting, &c. The Chinese porcelain has been chiefly superceded by the British or French manufactures, and these last, we hope, will soon be compelled to give way to *our own*.

Exports from China to the United States.

Teas calculated in chests.	1822-23	1823-24	1824-25	1825-26
Gunpowder and imperial tea	4,899	5,587	6,817	8,019
Young hyson	22,165	31,217	39,303	45,461
Hyson	14,703	11,562	14,501	19,072
Hyson skin	37,134	32,426	56,788	45,299
Souchong	37,828	29,296	31,566	24,527
Paco	175	315	215	368
Paco and Pouchong				
Bohea qr. chests	10,018	2,413	5,795	3,340
	126,922	112,816	154,985	146,086
Piculs Cassia	7,773	6,457	8,624	9,023
Pieces of crapes	91,447	55,616	103,236	46,703
Crape shawls & dresses and robes	156,631	142,425	220,635	264,630
Florentines	4,295	3,846	2,879	1,025
Sarsnets	46,264	45,384	64,231	62,662
Senshews	24,145	12,302	10,919	7,740
Ponjees	5,649	2,850	2,967	2,145
Handkerchiefs	92,338	37,837	80,979	90,985
Sattins	8,150	5,614	7,384	7,880
Levantine & lute strings	10,944	8,645	9,600	6,280
Nankeens, ps.	1,070,707	259,500	765,000	664,000

[The preceding is said to be taken from the custom house books at Canton. It is not stated at what period the years given commence. We learn from another statement that the teas imported in 1826-7, were not much more than one third of the quantity received in 1825-6, and there was about the same short comparative quantity of other articles. The average import of two years shews that about 750 boxes of China ware, 150 piculs of camphor, 5,000 do. of sugar, 60 do. of rattans, 60 do. of rhubarb, and 1,200 rolls of matting, were annually received.]

More lead mines. Lead ore has been lately discovered on the Bounty Tract, near the Mississippi river, in Adams county. A piece of the ore has been brought to this place, which we have seen. It is said to be equal in quality to any found at Fevre river, and the place from which it was taken to have the appearance of containing it in great abundance. Several citizens have already left this country for the purpose of making lead at these mines. [*Illinois paper.*

Wine. Paris alone, (says the N. Y. Enquirer), consumes more than three times the quantity of wine consumed in the British Isles. It is true that much of the wine used in the French capital is of a weak quality, being drank as a substitute for beer. But after every allowance is made, enough remains to show clearly, if other proofs were wanting, how much the use of wine here is restricted by our exorbitant duties. We have always held, that he who should prevail upon the people of this country to abandon the general use of ardent spirits and to take such wines as the French drink, would be a greater reformer of manners and morals than John Knox himself, and would merit as many statues as the Athenians raised to Demetrius Phalereus.

Transportation. *From the Baltimore American.* The following statement, handed to us by a respectable merchant of this city, is interesting as connected with the trade of the west, *by the route of the mountains.* The diminished rate of transportation by means of a railway, would obviously tend still further to throw into this channel to the sea, the commodities of the extensive states in the rear of us.

Cost of transportation of sixty bales cotton from Nashville, (Ten.) to Baltimore, by New Orleans, viz.

60 bales Tennessee cotton, weighing 24,867 pounds.

Insurance and policy from N. Orleans	$ 38 75	
Freight and primage	195 65	
Sundry expenses at New Orleans, including the freights per steamboat from Nashville	253 95	
Drayage, porterage and postage	7 10	
		$495 53

Cost of transportation of sixty bales cotton from Nashville, (Ten.) to Baltimore by Pittsburg, viz:

60 bales Tennessee cotton, weighing 24,867 pounds.

Freight per steamboat from Nashville to Pittsburg,	$75	
Expenses at Pittsburg for commissions, storage, &c.	30	
Carriage to Baltimore on 24,867 lbs, at 1½ cents per lb.	373	
		$478

THE RAIL ROAD. The Baltimore "American" of Saturday last says—It affords us much pleasure to state that lieut. col. *Long*, captain *Mc. Veill*, and Dr. *Wm. Howard*, the three U. S. engineers who have been designated by the war department to make the necessary reconnoissances of the country between Baltimore and the Ohio river, with a view of the locating the proposed rail road, have arrived in this city, and yesterday attended a meeting of the board of directors. We are informed that the necessary arrangements are now maturing to enable these gentlemen to commence operations; and we feel perfectly satisfied the work will be pursued with a zeal and application worthy of its magnitude and importance. The promptness with which the aid of these scientific gentlemen has been furnished, is an evidence of the favorable light in which this great national object is regarded by the general government; while the prudence and caution with which the board of directors are proceeding, is a guarantee that the capital of the company will not be hazarded in visionary speculation.

CONVENTION OF DELEGATES. About seventy delegates assembled in the capitol of Pennsylvania on Wednesday of last week. Several of the counties were not represented, owing to the short notice given, and the busy season of the year. It is scarcely necessary to state that the object of this convention was to name delegates to the general convention to take place on the 30th inst. at which will be considered the present state of our wool growing and wool manufacturing interest, and such other manufactures as require encouragement.

Judge *Burnside*, of Centre county, was appointed president and *James S. Craft* of Alleghany, and *Redwood Fisher* of Philadelphia, secretaries. Two committees were appointed, one to draft resolutions, expressive of the views of the meeting, and the other to prepare an address. Among other important business, sixteen delegates were appointed by the meeting to attend the general convention. The following are the names of the gentlemen appointed:

Honorable John Tod of Bedford, Charles Ingersoll of Philadelphia, Mathew Carey of Philadelphia, hon. Charles Huston of Centre, hon. Walter Forward of Pittsburg, hon. Jonathan Roberts of Montgomery, Joseph Patterson, esq. of Pittsburg, hon. Joseph Ritner of Washington. James Todd of Fayette, William Clark of Dauphin, David Townsend of Chester, Samuel Baird of Berks. William P. Maclay of Mifflin, Alexander Reed of Washington, Daniel Montgomery of Columbia, and George Denison of Luzerne. [*Aurora.*

[We shall give further particulars hereafter.]

CONGRESS OF TACUBAYA. The New York Mercantile Advertiser says—We have it from the best authority that the reports of Mexico being opposed to the appointment of representatives to this congress, or of being unfriendly to the contemplated conferences, is incorrect. The truth is, the ministers of Central America, Peru and Colombia, returned to their respective countries with certain treaties agreed upon at Panama, to obtain the ratification of the same by their governments. These treaties are said to be altogether of a local character, containing no objectionable stipulations; but the agitated state in which those three countries have been placed since the period of the Panama congress, has to this time prevented them from being considered and ratified. Until this is done, it is believed the session of the congress will not be resumed.

THE BOLIVAR. *New Orleans, June 7.* The Colombian armed schooner Bolivar was yesterday condemned in the court of admiralty, for violation of the laws of the United States, in firing on an American vessel with intent to plunder. In the case of the Antoinette, captured by the Bolivar, twenty-five hundred dollars were decreed to the pilots who recaptured her as salvage, of which sum one thousand dollars were adjudged as the portion of Mr. Mathews, one of the pilots. We understand that the court observed that had capt. Bateman, of the Antoinette, put in a claim for salvage, he would have been allowed a larger amount than any other person.

MONEY. We learn, (says the Montreal Courant of June 20th), that within the last six weeks, Messrs. Gates & Co. have imported from the United States and entered at the custom house at St. John's, to the amount of *six hundred and thirty thousand dollars* in specie. We should think that some part of this must circulate to the advantage of the country.

PETER S. DUPONCEAU. This valuable and venerable citizen of Philadelphia who, in early life, accompanied the baron Steuben, and identified his fortune with that of our fathers in the struggle for liberty, has been elected "a correspondent of one of the academies of which the National Institute of France is composed," but as Mr. Duponceau himself says, in a note to the editor of the National Gazette, not in the place [as reported] "which was occupied by our illustrious Jefferson. He was one of only *eight* members who, by way of distinction, are styled *foreign associates*. This place is still vacant, though nearly a year has elapsed since the death of that great man; which shows how difficult it is to find a fit successor to him, even in Europe, and with all the world to choose from."

MAJ. GEN. BROWN partook of a public dinner at New Orleans on the 2nd ult. a well deserved compliment to that gallant, and once hardy commander. The mayor of the city presided, present many distinguished strangers, among them judge Rochester, of New York, Dr. H. Holley, and col. Morgan. The invitation to the general was as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 31st, 1827.

Major general Brown:

SIR: A large number of the citizens of New Orleans, feeling that lively sense of gratitude and respect for the man who has contributed so largely towards "filling the measure of his country's glory" as you have done "in those days which tried men's souls," spontaneously determined on inviting you to a public dinner, so soon as it was generally known that you had arrived among them; and it is with feelings peculiary pleasing to us individually, that we invite you in behalf of the citizens of N. Orleans, to partake of a dinner at Madam Herries' on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock, or on any other day that may best suit your convenience.

We have the honor to be, with high respect and consideration, your obedient humble servants,

JOSHUA LEWIS,
J. B. PLAUCHE,
P. D. ERBIGNY,
WM. CHRISTY,
} *committee.*

The general accepted the invitation, though he alluded to the still feeble, though lately improved state of his health, and was "induced to defer the scruples of prudence to the impulses of gratitude," in attending.

The 8th regular toast was the following:

Our distinguished guest, major general Brown—The gallant soldier and high-minded patriot—the citizens of New Orleans feel proud of this opportunity of testifying their gratitude for those important services he rendered his country in "her dark hour of trial."

When this toast was given, the general rose and expressed his feelings on the occasion, in an appropriate

and laconic stile, transferring to the American officers and soldiers who were under his command, the honor and credit which have been so often proffered to him. His manner at this moment was peculiarly striking; it was that which carried conviction of sincerity and gratitude along with it; and had a powerful effect upon the whole company. He then gave the following toast:

The people of Louisiana. Though diverse in language and in national origin, in the purity of American patriotism, heretofore so greatly tested, they are identified as America's sons.

The following were among the volunteers:

By Lieut. Vinton, aid-de-camp to general Brown—New Orleans—the pillar which stands forth in highest relief in the proud edifice of our country's annals.

By W. G. Boyd—Lafayette and La Grange—"sweet is the memory of a distant friend; like the mellow rays of a departed sun, it falls tenderly, yet sadly, upon the heart."

MR. BRENT. The Opelousas Gazette has a full account of a public dinner given to Mr. Brent, of the house of representatives of the United States, by a portion of his most respectable constituents. Mr. Buoligny, one of the senators from that state, was among the invited guests. Among the toasts were the president—the secretary of state—the administration, &c. with approbatory remarks, and the following:

"Internal improvement—The very essence of the "general welfare."

"Domestic manufactures—wisely cherished by the nation."

Mr. Brent was noticed thus—"Our distinguished guest, col. Brent—we delight to honor the man who has been an honor to us in the councils of our country."

Whereupon he rose and made a few remarks, expressive of his gratitude for the confidence reposed and honor conferred, and mildly, but firmly, maintained the propriety of his vote on the presidential question, and the policy of that support which he had given to the measures of the administration. He concluded as follows:

"Gentlemen, the public feeling is attempted to be excited throughout the United States, by an opposition to the administration, founded, as I conceive, upon *no fixed political principles* whatever, but solely of a *personal character*. Such an opposition is inconsistent with the pure principles of republicanism—"principles" and not "men," ought to govern. I can see no reason why the present administration should be changed—we are happy under its mild, pacific, and just influence. What may be the consequence of a change? Violence, proscriptions, and denunciations might ensue. Gentlemen, I can speak to you from observation and experience, and ask you, who are the opposers of the present administration in the councils of the nation and in the halls of the national legislature? I answer, the avowed enemies to "internal improvements," and the very men who are constantly threatening and trying to *take off the protecting duties upon the sugar and cotton of Louisiana.* Knowing these things, can there be a Louisianian, who is alive to the prosperity of the state, and who will be willing to place those in power who would do them so vital an injury? I do not believe there is. If Louisiana knows her interest, as I am convinced she does, she never will sanction it.

Gentlemen, before I take my seat, I will ask you to fill your glasses, and, with your permission, I will give, as a toast—

The state of Louisiana—Whilst she respects and recollects with gratitude the military services of the brave defenders of her soil on the plains of New Orleans, she will never forget that the safety of a republican government depends upon 'principles and measures,' and not upon 'men.'"

Mr. Bouligny's health being drunk, he returned thanks and offered this toast:

"The constitution of the United States—may it never be amended in times of faction."

Among the volunteers were these—

Glory and liberty! General A. Jackson and the eighth of January—Judge Dominique A. Hall and the independence of our courts of justice.

Henry Clay, the steady undeviating friend of every measure connected with the prosperity of Louisiana; the calumnies of the disappointed and ambitious form his greatest eulogium—Louisianians will never forget him.

General Andrew Jackson—the gallant soldier.

The congress of the United States—may it be as firm in sustaining, as the executive was in declaring the retaliation concerning the British colonial carrying trade.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The number of men on the roll of the militia of New Hampshire, is as follows—

Infantry, light infantry, grenadiers	24,749
Cavalry	1,717
Artillery	1,647
Riflemen	1,067
	29,179

The bill to establish the New Hampshire university, has been passed by the senate of that state.

The income derived from the labor of the convicts in in the New Hampshire state prison the last year, exceeded the expenditures for the support of the prison, by the sum of $3,141. The sales of hammered stone during the year amounted to 12,221.

The legislature of this state being in session, the following resolution was offered to the consideration of the house of representatives, by Mr. Wilson, of Keene, on the 19th ult—

"It being at all times the *right*, and in times of peculiar excitement the *duty* of the representatives of the people, freely to express their opinion of public men and their measures, and the present posture of our national affairs requiring the expression of such opinion:

Be it therefore resolved by the senate and house of representatives of New Hampshire, in general court convened, That the legislature of this state entertains the highest confidence in the talents, integrity and public services of *John Quincy Adams*, president of the United States, and gives its cordial approbation of the general policy adopted, and the enlightened measures pursued in the administration of the national government."

A long debate took place on this resolution. The *expediency* of passing it was mainly considered, and argued in various ways. At last, it was indefinitely postponed, 137 to 70. The yeas and nays are published. The "New Hampshire Patriot," the ablest paper in the east, opposed to the administration, speaking of the vote, observes"—

"It is due to candor to say, that this vote was rather an indication of the just resentment felt by the representatives of the people towards the officious interference and dictation of certain lobby-men who came here to 'awe and control' the proceedings of the legislature, than any particular predilection for this or that presidential candidate."

The "Salem Gazette" says that New Hampshire "is nearly unanimous, federalists as well as democrats, in favor of the administration," and gives us to understand that the preceding result took place because the federalists had not been consulted or respected in bringing forward the resolution; and it is evident that the feeling thereby caused had a powerful effect on the occasion. An *exclusive* republican meeting of the friends of the administration had been held a short time before, and created considerable feeling against some of the actors therein. These appear to be the facts. We have no comments for them.

CHEROKEES. The following is an extract of a letter, giving a brief account of a journey made through the country of the Cherokee Indians.

"We saw many Indians and half-breeds, who live in comfort and abundance, in good houses of brick, stone and wood. We saw several houses built of hewn stone, superior to any we had ever seen before. The people seemed to have more money than the whites in our settlements; they are better clothed. The women were weaving, the men cultivating corn, and raising beef and pork in abundance; butter and milk every where.

We were at an election for delegates among the Cherokees to form a constitution. They were orderly and well behaved. No whiskey was allowed."

SACRILEGE. In our late French papers we find an account of the reversal by the royal court of Bourges of a sentence of the tribunal Sancerre, by which a shopkeep-

er of that place, who had the misfortune, in shooting a partridge, to hit a statue of the Virgin Mary, which some pious individual had stuck up, was, under the law of sacrilege, sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 600 francs, notwithstanding the *criminal* proved the excellency of his character by the mayor, and his irreproachable conduct in respect of religion, by the cure.

LAW OF PRIVILEGES. The Globe, of May 22d. states, that on the preceding week, the coachman of the American ambassador resident in London, was arrested on a warrant by Ballard, the officer, for a violent assault on another officer, named Craggs. At the examination before the magistrates, the ambassador's secretary protested against the arrest as a violation of the privileges awarded to persons in the service of foreign ambassadors. The case was submitted to the attorney general, who has expressed his opinion that the defendant was not protected by the law of nations from being arrested for a criminal offence. The defendant, who had been discharged from custody upon a pledge that he would appear again when called upon, has received a summons from the magistrate, but refuses to attend to it.

IMMIGRANTS. Unusual numbers are arriving in the U. States, via the British colonies, whither many are sent at the cost of the British government. The classes, however, which mostly reach us at the present time, are not such as we would generally prefer—there are however, some mechanics and manufacturers among them.

THE SLAVE TRADE. The British sloop of war Esk, has captured on the coast of Africa, a Spanish vessel of 200 tons, which had on board 450 slaves, which she carried to Sierra Leone.

MAGNOLIA. Near Fish Creek in Virginia, 10 or 12 miles from the Ohio, there is a grove of the lofty magnolia, and, in the season of flowering, they fill the wilderness with delicious fragrance for several miles around. The leaves are more than three feet in length, and of proportionate width. There are no other trees of this kind within 500 miles. It has been stated the flowers of the magnolia, in Florida, have been smelt at the distance of 60 miles.

MIDSHIPMEN. Navy department, June 25th, 1827. The president of the United States has approved the following general regulations:

1. No person who is less than fourteen years old will be appointed a midshipman.

2. Midshipmen of the age of twenty years, who have been five years in service, and performed active duty at sea for three years, will be entitled to be examined for promotion. If found qualified, they will be ranked as "passed midshipmen."

3. Those who have been twice examined and rejected; or have twice received notice to attend an examination, and have declined, will be dismissed.

4. Passed midshipmen will receive warrants as such—will take rank of all other midshipmen, and receive the pay of twenty-five dollars per month, and two rations per day.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.

THE CREEKS. The Macon Messenger of the 12th ult. contains the following paragraph:

By a gentleman direct from the new counties in this state, where he had been informed on the subject, we learn, that there yet prevails a rebellious spirit among the Indians, who are determined not to surrender the land beyond what is called the new treaty line. That they decline any further negotiation for the land embraced by the old and not by the new treaty—and that the money appropriated by government for them is refused to be received. In consequence of these unexpected proceedings, we learn, that Mr. Crowell has, or will immediately proceed to Washington, to make a full representation of the case. It is also stated to us, that the Cherokee chief *Ridge*, is in the Creek nation encouraging the views which have been manifested by the Creeks. Mr. Crowell is said to have expressed to the Indians the impropriety of their conduct, and warned them of the consequences. We have heard of no obstacles to emigrants to this or any other part of the new counties from the Indians.

LETTER BAGS. The post master at New York, in conformity with the general instructions from the post master general, keeps separate bags for the Liverpool and Havre packets, and that all letters for either of these ports, received by mail, the postage to that office being paid, are regularly forwarded—so also are all letters for any part of the world, post paid, forwarded whenever an opportunity occurs.

THE TOMBECKBEE BANK. We learn from the Alabama Sentinel, that the Tombeckbee bank has stopped payment. It seems to have had a large amount of paper in circulation. A good deal of excitement prevailed among the people. The paper had fallen from two to twenty-five, and even to fifty per cent. below par. A letter from the president of the bank gives but little encouragement as to a recovery from its present embarassments.

RUSSIAN MANUFACTURES. In 1822 the importations of cotton into Russia amounted to fourteen millions of roubles; in 1826, thirty three millions. Manufactures are increasing in Russia. In 1824, the amount of Russian manufactures was equal to 117 millions of roubles. In 1820, Russia imported foreign manufactures to the amount of 58 millions of roubles; in 1824, only 26 millions. Russia has a protecting tariff.

ANTHRACITE COAL. The practicability of generating steam with the aid of anthracite, has been satisfactorily tested at the Phœnix iron works, and at the large engine employed to supply the summit level of the Union canal with water. In the experiment at the latter place, the engine was continued at work with the anthracite fire for several days, until the pumps burst, and a stoppage from that cause became necessary. On taking out the fire the grate was found in excellent order, no symptoms appeared of burning or melting the bars, or of injury to any other part of the grate. In short, the whole furnace was in every respect in the usual and natural state, as when wood or other fuel is used; and no marks whatever were exhibited that any part of the work had suffered excessive or unnecessary heat. [*Balt. Am.*

COTTON SPINNING. "A manufacturer" has communicated to the editor of the New York "Enquirer," information relative to an ingenious improvement in the common throstle spindle, invented by Mr. Job Manchester, a mechanist of Rhode Island. It consists in a simple *addition* to the throstle spindle, as now in use, by which the movements of the spindle and the bobbin are so perfectly adjusted as to admit of at least 25 *per cent. increased velocity*, and a proportionate increase in the production of every spindle, with this additional advantage, that the draft of the thread is more uniform and perfect, and the yarn, of course, much improved.

Much labor is saved by the improvement, and the whole cost will not exceed *twenty-five cents per spindle*, including the patent right.

BRAZIL. Some appear very anxious to breed a quarrel with the emperor of Brazil, with whom, indeed, we are anxious enough to have a *right understanding*, though brought about by the application of power; but it appears the chief matters in dispute have been adjusted; and we have confidence that the honor of our country has not been compromitted by the president; for, at least, the *talent* to discern and *energy* to maintain the rights of the United States, will be allowed him. We shall have all the facts in due time, and then, freely, with the rest of our fellow citizens, will judge them. We have nothing to gain, and much to lose, by a quarrel with Brazil; and, justice being tendered, every motive should induce us to accept it. But it seems that some part of this hostile spirit grows out of property detained in consequence of a *suit at law* at Rio Janeiro. Are *we* guiltless on a similar account? We wish that we were. Who does not recollect the great Brazilian ship, the Monte Alle-

gro, we think she was called, that was sent into Baltimore, with her valuable cargo, several years ago, having been captured by an Artegas *pirateer*, and which was bandied about until the *whole value* of the ship and cargo was "swamped" by officers fees, and bankrupteies, *and so forth?* We hope that no Brazilian will be provoked to publish a detail of the proceedings in this case, and yet *must* say that it ought long since to have been published, whether the facts regarded the captors or the claimants. We impute no wrong to any officer in this affair—but, if rightly informed, the case would shew many of the extraordinaries which belong to "suits at law," if it were laid before the people.

The following is the speech of the emperor of Brazil, as noticed in the last REGISTER.

Most worthy representatives of the Brazilian nation:

I open the constitutional assembly with the enthusiasm which has always attended this act, but not with the same satisfaction, as my heart is penetrated with grief, consequent upon the death of my most beloved consort the empress, who died on the 11th Dec. last, leaving this world for the habitation of the just—the place appointed by the Most High for those who like her, have led a life of virtue and religion. This bereavement, so unfortunate for us all, took place while I was in the province of Rio Grande, endeavoring, by all the means which the love of country could suggest, to terminate the war between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, by rousing up the energies of the brave inhabitants of that province. This war continues, and will continue, until the *Banda Oriental*, which is ours, shall be freed from its invaders and Buenos Ayres shall recognize the independence of Brazil, and of that province which has freely and with one accord, declared themselves part of our empire. I am confident that this assembly will co-operate and promote the objects proposed at their last session, in conformity to the answer to the speech from the throne, presented to me by a deputation from this body.

The organization of a system of finance will claim your first attention, for the existing one, (as will appear by the report of the secretary for that department), is extremely defective, and gives facility to every species of embezzlement; a *new* system of finance that shall prevent these peculations which the present laws facilitate, and which the government has not been able to check, although every means has been devised to administer a remedy. This system must be based on a good judiciary system.

We have no laws suited to the present ideas of justice; the old laws are contradictory, the judges do not know how to decide, individuals suffer, criminals go unpunished, and the salaries of the judges are not sufficient to guard them from temptations to bribery and corruption. It is therefore necessary that this assembly should lay the foundation of public felicity and tranquility. Without a good system of finance, and without an independent administration of justice, no nation can exist. I am aware that there are many subjects claiming the attention of this assembly; that every thing cannot be accomplished at a single session, that much has been postponed from session to session, but it is necessary to commence with unanimity in these two essential points, and when subjects call for attention, I expect it will be given by this assembly without loss of time, as every moment is precious and indispensable. In a state of war when affairs are not organized, it is requisite that the government should be clothed with the power to prevent peculation of the public money, to punish those public servants who neglect their duty, and those who shall dare to disturb the public order.

No one more than I yields a ready obedience to the laws, but those who evade them are not promptly punished. The government require a special power to enforce punishment until the time shall arrive when every thing shall be reduced to order, and the national welfare shall be constitutionally promoted. The friendly relations of the empire, with those nations who have representatives here, are in a settled state, and the departure of the minister of the United States, so unexpectedly and causelessly ought not to disturb us, as I rely on the prudence of the president of the United States, and the good sense, justice and impartiality of the North Americans.

The marriage rites of my daughter the queen of Portugal, have been celebrated at Vienna, and I expect, daily, the arrival of my brother, her husband.

The constitutional principles are triumphant in Portugal, despite of the parties that opposed them, and this must ever be the case with that charter which was so constitutionally and legally given to the kingdom.

Relative to our own immediate concerns, I must say, I am fully persuaded, that all those who do not think with me are not constitutional imperialists, but covert monsters, who only wait a favorable moment to quench their thirst in the blood of those who are the supporters of the throne of their country, and the defenders of their own religion. I am fully convinced that there is not one member of this assembly, who does not think as I do, as to the means proper to accomplish our main object, which is, to have the empire firmly established and the people perfectly happy.

Thus, representatives of the Brazilian nation, I have recommended what appears to me most beneficial to our national interests. I leave you then, confident, that in my speech, at the closing of this present session, I will have it in my power to say, *I have nothing more to expect, I am perfectly satisfied, the nation is pleased, we are happy, thanks to the assembly that has so wisely legistated.*

FLORIDA. Gen. Bernard and capt. Poussin have completed their examination of the Peninsula and of the coast, and have arrived at Pensacola. At a full tide, they found 19½ feet water in St. Joseph's bay.

The Milledgeville Statesman, speaking of Florida, and its ability to produce almost all the articles of Cuba, says—It is estimated that an orange grove of but ten acres, which requires the attention of but two hands, will produce as much as a cotton or sugar plantation, by the employment and labor of forty. The inducement to such cultivation will soon stimulate the activity and enterprize of those who are not so wedded to old habits, as to resist the impulses of interest and the convictions of reason.

The rice lands of Carolina are now selling at two hundred dollars per acre, while those of Florida, equally well situated, in some parts, to the cultivation of that article, are selling at only three or four dollars.

MEXICAN ANTIQUITIES. Mr. William B. Reed, secretary to Mr. Sergeant, one of our ministers to the congress of Tacubaya, has lately sent to Mr. Duponceau, to be presented to the American philosophical society, an engraved copy of an ancient painting of the Mexicans, representing the migration of the Astecs to Mexico. That people, it is well known, migrated to the territory of the now Mexican republic, from the north western parts of this continent; at least, such is the tradition which for many centuries has been current among them. Cortes, in his correspondence with Ferdinand and Isabella, relates that the emperor Montezuma informed him of this fact, in the first conversation that he had with him. "We know by our books, (said the emperor), that I, and all who inhabit this country, are not indigenous; but that we are strangers who have come from a great distance. We also know that the chief who led our ancestors, returned for some time to his former country, and that he came back hither to carry away those who had settled in this land, by whom he had a numerous progeny. They were living in towns which they had built. Our people would not obey their former master, and he returned alone." See Humboldt, *Vue des Cordillieres*, vol. i, p. 113.

The engraving sent by Mr. Reed to the philosophical society is, probably, taken from one of the books alluded to by Montezuma. It is 18 feet 8 inches long, by eighteen inches in breadth, and consists of a succession of pictures, intended together to represent the event above mentioned. It was made a few years ago by an Englishman, named Bullock, but never has been published. It is considered accurate, and by those who are able to form a just estimate, very valuable: the original is in the possession of the government, and has not yet been deposited in the museum. It is understood that all the ancient paintings which still remain in the Mexican states, are to be collected there; and it has been lately prohibited to

export any of them out of the country. Engravings and fac-similies are now all that can be procured.

[*National Gazette.*

BRITISH TRADE. It appears from various paragraphs we meet with from British papers that, by the revival of trade, the sufferings of the people were somewhat relieved. At Glasgow and some other places, the weavers were generally employed, and at Manchester there was considerable stir with a small advance of price of wages. The quantity of cotton yarn exported lately was very great, amounting, in the three weeks, to 5,481,529lb. viz.

Russia,	3,009,672
Hans towns, &c.	1,345,463
Belgium,	535,521
Prussia, Sweden, and Norway,	29,830
Gibraltar, Mediterranean, &c.	467,993
Spain,	1,600
India and China,	90,230
South America,	1,029
United States,	200
Total,	5,431,529

At the last Preston sessions, a clerk and two workmen, in a print work at Clithero, were sentenced to be transported for seven years, for stealing patterns from their employers, with the intention of emigrating with them, and the secrets of the trade, to America.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. A question has been much discussed in the British political circles, as to whether or not this distinguished commander has been guilty of ingratitude towards the king, by his late petulant resignation. The following statement of favors granted to the duke and his family may tend to elucidate the inquiry:

	Per annum.
Duke of Wellington, by various grants, ordnance, commander-in-chief, tower, regiment of guards, Plymouth	£50,000
Marquis Wellesley, lord lieutenant of Ireland	30,000
Lord Maryborough, stag-hounds	4,000
Sir Henry Wellesley, ambassador at Vienna	12,000
Dean Wellesley, chancery livings	5,000
The duke's three nieces married,	
Lord Burghersh, ambassador at Florence	6,000
Lord F. Somerset, secretary at Ordnance	4,000
Sir Charles Bagot, ambassador at the Hague	12,000
	£123,000

GAMING HOUSE. The cookery alone, independent of wine and other stimulants, *given away* to the frequenters of the late hell in St. James's street, London, is said to have amounted to upwards of £6,000 a year.

MORAL DISTINCTIONS. In the present number of the Edinburgh Review, a question of considerable importance is mooted, viz. Whether there is any moral difference between a small and a large bribe, and consequently, whether the man who "bears false witness against his neighbor" for a guinea, is a greater rogue than he who does the same thing for £5000 a year? This is certainly a very important question, and one in which we should like to take a legal or clerical opinion. We give the question at length: "if a poor man was to accept a guinea upon the condition that he spoke all the evil he could of another, whom he believed to be innocent, and whose imprisonment he knew he should prolong, and whose privations he knew he should increase by his false testimony, would not the person so hired be one of the worst and basest of human beings? And would not his guilt be aggravated, if, up to the moment of receiving his *aceldama*, he had spoken in terms of high praise of the person whom he subsequently accused. Would not the latter feature of the case prove him to be as much without shame as the former evinced him to be without principle? Would the guilt be less, if the person so hired were a man of education? Would it be less, if he were above want? Would it be less if the profession and occupation of his life were to decide men's rights, or to teach them morals and religion? Would it be less, by the splendor of the bribe? Does a bribe of £3000 leave a man innocent, whom a bribe of £30 would cover with infamy? You are of a mature period of life, when the opinions of an honest man ought to be and are fixed. On Monday you are a barrister or a country clergyman, a serious and temperate friend to religious liberty and Catholic emancipation. In a few weeks from this time you are a bishop, or a dean, or a judge, publishing and speaking charges and sermons against the poor Catholics, and explaining away this sale of your soul by every species of falsehood, shabbiness, and equivocation. You may carry a bit of ermine on your shoulder, or hide the lower moiety of the body in a silken petticoat, and men may call you Mr. Dean, or my lord, but you have sold your honor and your conscience for money; and though better paid, you are as base as the witness who stands at the door of the judgment hall to swear whatever the suborner will put in his mouth, and to receive whatever he will put into his pocket."

[Why may not all that is said in the preceding be applied to *lawyers* and *printers*, who abuse their neighbors and traduce private character, to benefit their clients or earn the wages of infamy? These sometimes work very moderately, a five dollar fee or a new subscription, may purchase a yard or two's length of scurrility.]

PAUPERISM. Gov. Plumer, of New Hampshire, who is writing in the Portsmouth Journal, in one of his numbers, treats of pauperism. He says:

"In some towns the project has been adopted to purchase a house and farm, and appoint an agent to superintend the labor of the paupers in cultivating and improving it. In nine times out of ten, this mode, instead of diminishing, increases the expense of supporting the poor. The most eligible and cheapest method I have known for country towns is annually to vendue the board, clothing, and taking care of the poor to the lowest bidder, whom the selectmen consider suitable for that purpose. This will place the poor of a town in one or more families where they will be well treated, and where the interest of the undertakers will require the paupers to labor and be industrious, and in some measure support themselves. If we except sickness and old age, all assistance to the poor which does not promote industry, is rather a premium to idleness and improvidence, than acts of charity and benevolence. The food of the poor, should be wholesome, but cheap; and their clothing plain, but sufficient to protect them against the inclemency of the seasons."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain and Ireland. The arrangements of the ministry have been nearly completed, and appear to have given much satisfaction to *the people*, though the opposition make a great outcry about intrigue and corruption. The administration is said not to have been so strong, since the death of Mr. Pitt—the prominent leaders of the whig party having both accepted seats in the cabinet, the marquis of Lansdown without office, and the veteran Mr. Tierney, as master of the mint, thereby completely identifying that powerful interest in favor of the government. The opposition is weak and imbecile, and vents its indignation in clamorous calls for information, in the hope of distracting the proceedings of parliament, but the tact of the ministry completely defeats their arts, being prepared at all points, to respond unto their questions. The prominent oppositionists are sir Thomas Lethbridge in the commons, and lord Londonderry in the house of lords.

A petition has been presented to the house of lords from the father of Miss Turner, praying that the marriage of his daughter with Edward Wakefield may be annulled, and also one from Mr. Wakefield, praying to be heard at the bar. A bill was introduced annulling the marriage, and lord Eldon said it would be the proper time to hear Mr. Wakefield at the bar when that bill came to be discussed.

Mr. Huskisson, in a speech delivered in the house of commons on the 15th May, represented the condition of the manufacturers as improving, which is confirmed by accounts from the various districts.

The new solicitor general, sir N. C. Tindal, has introduced a bill in the house of commons, abolishing arrest for debts for all sums under £20.

It is stated that the general move which was made to the treasury benches, on the first night of Mr. Canning's appearance as prime minister, arose from a desire to have a large show of the landed interest in his favor, and that, in fact, there was seated on the bench behind him a rental of upwards of £250,000 a year.

The electors of Westminster have dined together, but the "feast of reason and the flow of soul" degenerated into a row. Cobbett as usual, was conspicuous; having mounted the table for the purpose of speechifying, he was dragged down and put under the *surveillance* of two police officers; the freedom of speech being controlled by restraint upon the body corporate.

A serious accident has happened to the tunnel making under the Thames. An aperture was made by which the tunnel and shaft were both filled with water. Great exertions were made to stop the leak by throwing bags of sand into the river, and Mr. Brunel, the projector, has overcome the accident.

The lord mayor of London had assembled a common council for the purpose of addressing the king upon his late change of ministry, and the king held a court on the 22d at his palace at St. James's, attended by his great officers of state, at which were introduced to him many others who had received promotion.

The revenue of the customs at Liverpool, was greater the last quarter than ever before known.

An arrival at London from India, brings intelligence of an important insurrection having broken out in one of the Burman provinces.

Mr. Elliott, messenger from the United States, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, the 17th of May, in the Algonquin, from Philadelphia, and proceeded immediately to London, with his despatches.

Despatches, dated May 12th, were received at the colonial department from gen. sir William Clinton, commanding the British troops in Portugal; the whole were marching on Lisbon.

The valuable diamonds presented by Mr. Wellesley Long Pole to his wife, have been sold by Christie, at his rooms in King street. They were brilliants of the first water, set with great taste. They cost originally £20,000, and brought on the sale between £6,000 and £7,000.

France. The change of public opinion in France, with respect to M. Villele, is singular. He is now, we believe, in general unpopular; though it is not long since that the Parisans worshipped him.

The last Paris papers state that M. Hyde de Nueville has been struck off the list of unemployed ambassadors, and consequently deprived of the pension he enjoyed for his former services.

Greece. The last news from Athens was, that gen. Karaiskaki had arrived at the camp of Pheleras, to its relief, but was too weak to attack the bashaw, who is about 15,000 strong. It is generally feared the citadel must fall, as it is said a black flag was flying upon it. Col. Fabvier commands it, and, as it is well known that no quarter will be given even if surrendered, the garrison may make a desperate sortie, simultaneously with an attack from Karaiskaki upon the land side.

Lord Cochrane has been active in his preparations since his arrival in Greece. The Hydriots manifested some reluctance at being placed under the command of a foreigner, but he having expressed a determination to withdraw they consented, and he was unanimously appointed high admiral, and had a squadron equipped composed of his two vessels, the American frigate Hellas, the Perseverance, (steamboat), and four chosen Hydriot ships, in all eight sail, with which he has gone on a secret expedition.

The Porte is said to be much alarmed at his arrival and is putting all his means in requisition to measure his strength with the English admiral. The following is given as lord Cochrane's proclamation.

"*Greeks*—Your most dangerous enemy, discord, is overcome; what remains to perform is now rendered easy. The people on every side rush to arms—the fate of the Acropolis is no longer doubtful—the besiegers in their turn are besieged—the transport of provisions is intercepted—the passes are guarded, and the classic soil of Athens is insured—once more will its arts flourish there.

"Oh Greeks! having attained this object, lay not aside your arms so long as the ferocious Mussulman treads the sacred land of your fathers. Let a noble emulation for glory animate your young seamen and the heroes of the continent—let them hasten in a mass to take their stations in the national fleet. Then, if independence and the possession of all your rights are sufficient to enable you to stop the passage of the Hellespont, and carry the war into the states of the enemy, the haughty sultan—the sanguinary destroyer of your countrymen—will become the victim of his own subjects. The Mahomedan power will destroy itself! The banner of the cross will again float on the walls of St. Sophia—Greece will again have laws—her cities will rise once more from their ruins—and her future glory will equal that of ages past. But think not, oh Greeks, that your country will be free, unless each of you hastens to her assistance and defence.

"From on board the Greek vessel Hellas. The first admiral commander of the maritime forces of Greeks.

(signed) "COCHRANE."

"14*th April*, 1827."

St. Petersburgh, April 21.—A courier has brought from Constantinople news that the divan has rejected all the propositions submitted in favor of the Greeks, in conformity with the protocol of the conferences of April 4, 1826, between Russia and England, to which the French cabinet has since acceded. There have been many sittings of the council of state since the arrival of this intelligence, and it is said the emperor has caused to be transmitted to the foreign envoys, a declaration, in which that resolution is expressed, in consequence of which the marquis de Ribeaupierre, our ambassador to the Porte, will again quit Constantinople, if the Porte does not immediately entertain the propositions of Russia. It is also said, but we cannot guarantee the truth of the statement, that there has been sent, simultaneously with the declaration, an order to the army of Bessarabia to advance to the frontiers. All the foreign ministers have sent couriers extraordinary to announce to their respective cabinets the resolutions of our august monarch.

[*Augsburg Gazette.*

Buenos Ayres and Brazil. By a late arrival from Monte Video, it is reported that the expedition against Rio Negro failed, and that the squadron, consisting of 2 corvettes, 2 brigs and 1 or 2 schooners, was captured by the Buenos Ayreans. It is also said that Brown had attacked the blockading squadron, and that he had retreated with the loss of 2 brigs, after cutting 2 of the frigates to pieces.

A letter, dated May 8, says—The accounts respecting Brown's action, as well as the attack on Rio Negro, are confirmed. Brown was slightly wounded—Drummond was killed, after a most gallant fight. Shepherd, with most of the officers under his command, and 400 men, landed several miles from Rio Negro, attacked a fort near the town, and carried it with much opposition, he then marched for the town, but missing his way, got 7 or 8 miles in the country. The Gauchos attacked them and shot Shepherd. The command then became Ayre's, who surrendered, the Buenos Ayreans having set fire to the grass, and almost suffocated them. One of the corvettes was lost on the bar, the remainder of the fleet was carried by boarding.

MEETINGS ON THE WOOLLENS BILL.

Regarding the following as an exposition of the views of a certain class of those who are opposed to the woollens bill, we give the entire proceedings—

At a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Lancaster county, convened at the court house, in the city of Lancaster, on Saturday the 23d day of June, inst. in pursuance of public notice, agreeably to a resolution, adopted at a public meeting in the city on the 15th inst. to select delegates to attend the convention at Harrisburg, should the measure be deemed proper: *Samuel Humes*, senior, was appointed chairman, and *Nathaniel Lightner*, and *Samuel Ringwalt*, were appointed secretaries.

Mr. Porter stated, that the object of this meeting, was to determine whether delegates should be appointed to attend the convention to be held at Harrisburg; and as the matter for the consideration of the meeting grew out of the "woollens bill," which was before congress at the last session; and, as many present might not under-

stand the subject, so well as they could wish, he would offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That Mr. Buchanan, the representative in congress of this district, be requested to explain to the meeting, the principles and provisions of the bill, and give a detailed account of its progress, before the house of representatives.

Which being unanimously agreed to, Mr. Buchanan, on being informed of it, attended the meeting, and stated in a brief, concise and very satisfactory manner, the object and effect of the bill, and his reasons for voting against it. Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the following persons be a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: George B. Porter, William Norris, Philip Heitshu, Jacob Sherer, Frederick Hambright, Adam Sheaffer and Benjamin Grimler.

The committee having retired, soon after returned, and reported the following resolutions, which were severally read, considered, and *unanimously* adopted.

Resolved, That it is the decided opinion of this meeting, that state conventions, for the purpose of influencing our legislative assemblies, are generally impolitic; and, in our happy form of government, where these assemblies are composed of agents, directly responsible to the people, and meet annually, such conventions are unnecessary. This meeting, therefore, believe that it is much safer, that the *people* themselves, by the exercise of their right to petition and instruct, should use their influence, *directly* over our legislative assemblies, than to entrust this power to a state convention, composed of members rarely elected by, and never responsible to the people.

Resolved, That it is the decided opinion of this meeting, that conventions of some of the states of this union, forming a confederacy to act in concert, and to influence the congress of the United States to adopt particular measures, or pursue any particular course of policy, are highly improper, and extremely dangerous to the existence of this union; because such conventions will necessarily give birth to counter combinations of states; and thus the states of this union will be placed in array against each other; geographical parties will, thereby be organized, and created, in direct opposition to the farewell address of the immortal *Washington*, and to the spirit of the constitution of the United States. For these reasons, this meeting entirely disapprove of the convention of delegates from several states, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 30th of July next.

Resolved, That this meeting highly approve of the policy which has heretofore been pursued by the government of the United States, in protecting our domestic manufactures by the imposition of such duties, as will enable *our* manufacturers to enter into fair competition with *foreign* manufacturers; and they earnestly recommend the continuance of this policy.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the blessings, as well as the burthens of this system of protection, should be extended as equally as possible, over every part of the country. Equal laws and equal liberty, are the right of every *American citizen*. Fully convinced of these truths, this meeting disapprove of the bill which was before congress at their last session, called the "woollen bill," because it would have imposed much higher taxes on the *poor man*, who wears coarse cloth, than on the *rich man*, who is clothed in superfine; because, while it would have benefitted the woollen manufacturers by extravagant and prohibiting duties in their favor, it left the wool growers without adequate protection; and, because it was partial in its operation, and for the benefit of those, exclusively, who always opposed the best interests of this state—the friends of the bill in New England, having uniformly opposed any additional duty upon foreign spirits, iron and hemp, and upon every other article which would have benefitted the agricultural interest of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the project of a convention, to be held at Harrisburg, originated with the incorporated manufacturing companies in New England, for *selfish*, if not *political* purposes; and is a direct insult to the people of this state, who are fully capable, at all times, of guarding their own interests, and are above *bargain and sale*, and will not descend to *intrigue or corruption*.

Resolved, therefore, That this meeting will not send delegates to the convention at Harrisburg.

Resolved, That this meeting have the utmost confidence in the integrity, superior talents, untiring industry and perseverance of our distinguished representative in congress, James Buchanan, esq. whose honorable and faithful discharge of duty in every particular, and at all times, and whose able and zealous support of domestic manufactures, and every other measure calculated to advance our interest, merit the decided approbation of his constituents; and his manly, determined and steady opposition to the *insiduous, defective* and *selfish* WOOLLEN BILL, entitles him to the thanks of every citizen of this congressional district.

Resolved, That this meeting earnestly request that the hon. James Buchanan will furnish, for publication, his observations made this day, at the unanimous request of the meeting on the *woollen bill*.

Resolved, That the proceedings, signed by the chairman, and attested by the secretaries, be published in all the newspapers of the county; and in such others, throughout the state, as wish to have the subject fairly presented to the people.

SAM'L HUMES, *chairman*.

NATH'L LIGHTNER, SAM'L RINGWALT, } *secretaries*.

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At a meeting of the farmers, wool growers, manufacturers and friends of the "American system," of the county of Duchess, held pursuant to public notice, at the court house, in Poughkeepsie, on the 25th day of June, 1827—*William Davies*, esq. chairman, and *Nathaniel P. Tallmadge*, esq. secretary.

Resolved, That Abraham H. Schenck, Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, Albro Akin, John Montgomery, James Tallmadge and Wheeler Gilbert, be a committee to draft resolutions to be submitted to the consideration of this meeting. The committee retired, and afterwards reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the proceedings of the "Pennsylvania society for the promotion of manufactures and the mechanic arts," at Philadelphia, on the 14th day of May, 1827, and the proceedings of the "Massachusetts convention of growers and manufacturers of wool and friends of the American system," held at Boston on the 5th day of June instant, meet the entire approbation and concurrence of this meeting.

Resolved, That the United States are "blessed with the means of national independence and national defence;" that our soil and climate are eminently adapted to agriculture in all its varieties, and our streams to manufacturing purposes; and that it is the duty of the general government to improve those means by extending adequate and efficient protection to those important branches of national industry.

Resolved, That the protection now asked, to sustain our agriculture and manufactures, is only a consummation of that independence contended for in our revolutionary struggle, and triumphantly maintained in the late war.

Resolved, That the interests of the farmer and manufacturer are intimately connected—that the success of the one depends on the prosperity of the other—that the *foreign* market for the surplus products of the farmer being almost entirely cut off, he can only look to a *home* market created by means of our manufactures.

Resolved, That the manufacturers and wool growers are in a depressed and suffering condition, and that, in this county, the effects of the evils which have befallen them, are already sensibly felt in almost every other branch of industry, and that they cannot be saved from impending ruin, but by the protecting hand of government.

Resolved, That H. Niles, editor of the Weekly Register, Baltimore, for the independent course he has pursued on all important questions connected with the interest and prosperity of the country, and particularly the able and distinguished stand he has taken in favor of protecting the agriculture and manufactures of the United States, is entitled to the approbation and thanks of this meeting.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the members of congress from this state, who advocated assistance to agriculture by additional protection of woollen manufactures at the late session, and particularly to the hon. Bartow White, representative from this district, for his firm and uniform support of the "American system."

Resolved, That a state convention be held at the capitol in the city of Albany, on the 16th day of July, 1827, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the convention to be held at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 30th of July, 1827, and that the several counties in this state be respectfully requested to send two or more delegates to the said convention.

Resolved, That James Tallmadge, Edmund H. Pendleton, Abraham H. Schenck and William Davies, be delegates to represent the county of Duchess in the state convention. WILLIAM DAVIES, *chairman*.

N. P. TALLMADGE, *secretary*.

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At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of the state of Delaware, friendly to manufactures and agriculture, convened by public notice, at the Town Hall, in Wilmington, 6th Mo. 27th, Kensey Johns, esq. was called to the chair, and Joseph G. Rowland was appointed secretary.

The following resolutions were then adopted.

Resolved, That the protection of American manufactures, by a judicious tariff is, in the opinion of this meeting, the true and obvious policy of this nation; that the truth of this proposition is every day demonstrated, by the flourishing condition of every portion of our country where manufacturing establishments are in successful progress, a condition not confined to the manufacturer himself, but participated in by every other branch of industry within the sphere of its influence, and especially by the farmer—thus exhibiting the intimate union subsisting between the two great interests of agriculture and manufactures; and that while we cordially approve of the policy, we entertain no doubt of the constitutional power of congress to legislate upon a subject, which was deemed a peculiar object of their care by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, and upon which congress has exercised the right of legislation from the origin of the government to the present day.

Resolved, That we regard the doctrine contained in the proceedings recently promulgated by the legislature of Virginia, denying to congress any power whatever to protect domestic manufactures, as fallacious and visionary in the extreme—as contrary to the best interests and happiness of the nation, as it is repugnant to the true intention and correct exposition of the instrument it assumes to interpret—contradicted by the concurring opinion of the fathers of the constitution itself, of Washington, Hamilton, and Madison, and by the uniform practice of every administration which had acted under that constitution.

Resolved, That we approve of the bill which passed the house of representatives during the last session of congress, entitled "an act for the alteration of the acts imposing duties on imports." We regard it as a measure peculiarly calculated to promote the interests of the agriculturalist and the manufacturer, by the protection it secured to the manufacturer of coarse woollens and to the produce of the raw material.

It protected the manufacturer, not by materially increasing the duty, but by fixing the value in such a manner as to defeat the frauds and evasions, by which the revenue had been diminished and the manufacturer oppressed.

It protected and encouraged the growth of wool, by an increase of duty on the foreign material so gradual as to keep pace with the gradual increase of the means of production.

Resolved, That this meeting cordially accept the invitation of the Pennsylvania society of manufactures and the mechanic arts to appoint a delegation to attend a general convention at Harrisburg on the 30th day of July next, for the purpose of deliberating on the measures proper to be taken in the present "depressed state of the woollen manufacture and of the market for wool," and such other manufactures as require legislative encouragement, and that Henry M. Ridgley, Louis McLane, E. I. Dupont, James Canby, James R. Black, Dr. A. Naudain, Wm. W. Young, and Caleb Kirk, be appointed delegates for this purpose.

Resolved, That if any of the delegates appointed by this meeting to attend the convention at Harrisburg, decline going, their place be filled by the selection of another individual by the remaining delegates.

K. JOHNS, *chairman*.

J. G. ROWLAND, *secretary*.

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To the editors of the American Watchman.

Messrs. editors—Observing by an account of certain proceedings of a late meeting "of citizens of the state of Delaware, friendly to manufactures and agriculture," as published in the "American Watchman" of the 29th ult. that I have been appointed one of the delegates to the convention at *Harrisburg*, I beg leave to state that I decline the appointment.

I am not unwilling to co-operate with my fellow citizens in all proper measures for the advancement of the interests of "manufactures and agriculture," but it appears to me improper that I should, by participating in the deliberations of the Harrisburg convention, commit myself in relation to particular measures, on which I may hereafter be called to act in my public representative capacity. I freely explained this impression to several gentlemen who previously to the late meeting solicited me to attend that convention, and if I could have been induced by any circumstances to yield to their wishes, such do not at present exist.

Independently of this consideration, the incidents and termination of the late meeting in this borough,* and especially the incompatibility of the *third resolution* as published, with opinions previously formed and expressed on the "*woollens bill*," under the responsibility of my public station, would justify me in declining this appointment.

I am content that my sentiments in favor of the policy of protecting and encouraging American labor against *foreign* competition, should be judged by my public votes and conduct during the ten years I have been honored with a seat in congress. I believe it to be essentially connected with the national prosperity, and I cannot doubt that it will be so considered by any administration of the general government, unless its friends, consenting to use it as an engine of *party* purposes, involve it in the fate of *party* struggles.

The vote I felt it my duty to give against the "*woollens bill*" was dictated by no change of previous opinions; but by a conviction, after full investigation, that the evils it proposed to obviate either did not exist, or were of a temporary character, requiring no immediate legislation; that the provisions of that particular measure were partial, unequal and extravagant, and not calculated to attain the proposed objects of its friends; that such a measure was not demanded by the wants of the woollen manufactures throughout the union, nor justified by a due regard to the other great interests of the country.

I am respectfully, your obt. servant,

L. M'LANE.

July 2, 1827.

THE LATE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

FROM THE U. S. TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Beverley to the editor of the U. S. Telegraph.

WHEELING, Va. 25th June, 1827.

SIR:—The public mind having been, for months, extremely agitated, in consequence of a letter of mine to a friend in Fayetteville, N. C. in March last, published in the paper of that place; I take pleasure, indeed, of gratifying them with a full communication of all the circumstances developed to me by gen. Jackson, which gave rise to the letter from me in reference to it.

It will be seen that his communication embraces infinitely more subject, than was contained in my letter; and, indeed, it goes more fundamentally into the whole train of matter, connected with the subject. After be-

*We are not informed of the particulars, but generally learn that ardent *political* feelings operated on certain persons at this meeting, who stood more or less opposed to the proceedings had; and we are told it is probable that another meeting will be held. ED. REG.

ing variously attacked by these detestable, hireling, scurrilous printers of the west, in various directions, subservient as they are to Mr. Clay and executive purposes; this letter from the gen. may be supposed a relief to me. I feel, indeed, highly gratified in receiving it. And, although it has not taken the course I exactly calculated upon, yet, as the public anxiety is great to reach the truth in this case, I avail myself of the opportunity given me of drawing it, ere long, to both point and termination. I have written on to gen. Jackson, informing him precisely of the course and bearing of the subject. Mr. Clay having peremptorily and positively denied the whole, both as regards himself and his friends, will, of course, bring the circumstance fully and fairly out. I cannot, myself, have the smallest possible doubt about the issue. You will be pleased to publish the short correspondence I had with Mr. Noah Zane, of this place, and his note to me, with the certificate respecting Mr. Clay's denial.* I beg that the whole may be at once published. Mr. Clay having gotten a copy of gen. Jackson's letter to me, without any expectation or approbation at all, I deem it proper that there should be no delay in its publication by me. The course pursued to obtain the copy taken by Mr. Clay with him, is, in my opinion, altogether incorrect and improper, and I endeavored to arrest it before the copy was made out: but, as will be seen by the enclosed certificate, my letter was withheld, and denied to me until the whole was completed; and not only one, but two copies taken of it.

I am, respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

CARTER BEVERLEY.

GEN. DUFF GREEN.

From Mr. Beverley to Mr. Zane.

WHEELING, Sunday morning, *24th June*, 1827.

DEAR SIR: The very high respect I have for you, and your political character, added to the great zeal and interest I feel for the honor and welfare of our country, induce me to announce to you the receipt last night, from general Jackson, of a letter, dated the 5th instant, from his residence in Tennessee. He most unequivocally confirms all I have said regarding the overture made to him, pending the last presidential election; and asserts a great deal more than he told me, going most circumstantially and minutely into the business. It was always his intention, he says, that if Mr. Clay ever denied the facts, to give him up his authority. It is of the first character and order in our government and country. It only awaits Mr. Clay's denial, when the whole subject will be brought to issue before the public. I make this communication to you on many accounts—but, especially, as I understand Mr. Clay is to call on you this morning, and to pass an hour or two with you on his way down the river from Pittsburgh. My friend Mr. Hollingsworth, of this place, has seen the general's letter. He will bear to me any communication from you, which, as it is all a public matter, I shall be glad may be made in writing.

I am, dear sir, most respectfully your obedient servant, CARTER BEVERLEY.

NOAH ZANE, *esq. Wheeling.*

Mr. Zane's answer.

TO CARTER BEVERLEY, ESQ.; I have received your note of this morning, by Mr. John Hollingsworth. I request the favor of you to send me general Jackson's letter. I pledge myself to return it to you. NOAH ZANE.

Sunday morning, 24th June, 1827.

Copy of a letter to Noah Zane.

WHEELING, Sunday morning, June 24, 1827.

DEAR SIR: From what my friend Mr. Hollingsworth told me, after bearing my first letter to you of this morning, announcing to you the receipt last night of general Jackson's letter to me, under date of the 5th instant, (and from your subsequent message by him to me, requesting a view of the letter), I fully calculated upon a meeting with Mr. Clay at your house.

It appears, however, that he is gone; and, from what you since said to Mr. H. that he denies the whole of the charges alleged in the general's letter against Mr. Adams and himself. It did not at all occur to me, upon your application for the letter, that a copy would be taken of it without my special concurrence. It appears, however, that you have taken one.

I hope you do not propose to make any use of it, contrary to the usual and established custom in such cases. It is a document of my own, loaned to you in the most perfect confidence; and therefore, I presume, ought to be so regarded. You will oblige me by returning the letter by Mr Hollingsworth; and, agreeably to usage, I trust Mr. Clay's denial to you will be communicated to me in writing, under your own signature. The *whole* will now be made immediately public. This, I conceive, is due to gen. Jackson and myself, and is called for by the respect we all owe to the community. I am, dear sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARTER BEVERLEY.

Noah Zane, esq. Wheeling.

Mr. Hollingsworth's certificate.

I do hereby certify, that Mr. Carter Beverley, now at this place, called upon me and asked the favor of me to wait upon Noah Zane, esq. of this place, yesterday morning, with a letter from him announcing his having received, the night before, a letter from gen. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, confirming the substance of his letter, published in Fayetteville, N. C. I accordingly waited on Mr. Zane and delivered Mr. Beverley's letter. Mr. Zane then wrote a note to Mr. Beverley by me, requesting the loan of gen. Jackson's letter. Mr. Beverley hesitated, but delivered me the letter, which I handed over to Mr. Zane. Mr. Zane took the letter and left his house. Mr. Beverley, after some time, knowing that Mr. Clay was there, apprehended that they were copying his letter, as it had been kept so long from him; he then requested me to go to Mr. Zane and avert such a progress. I did so; but Mr. Zane refused to restore the letter until he had copied it. Two copies were taken; one of which Mr. Clay got, and the other was retained by Mr. Clay's friends in this place.

Given under my hand, this 25th of June, 1827, at Wheeling, Va. JNO. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Gen. Jackson to Mr. Beverley.

HERMITAGE, June 5th, 1827.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter, of the 15th ult. from Louisville, Ky. is just received, and in conformity with your request, address my answer to Wheeling, Va.

Your inquires relative to the proposition of bargain made through Mr. Clay's friends to some of mine, concerning the then pending presidential election, were answered *freely and frankly* at the time, but without any calculation that they were to be thrown into the public journals—but *facts* cannot be altered—and as your letter seems not to have been written for publication, I can assure you, that, having no concealment myself, nor any dread arising from what I may have said on the occasion and subject alluded to, my feelings towards you are not the least changed. I always intended, should Mr. Clay come out over his own name and deny having any knowledge of the communication made by his friend to my friends and to me, that I would give him the name of the gentleman through whom that communication came. I have not seen your letter alluded to, as having been published in the Telegraph, although that paper, as I am informed, is regularly mailed for me at Washington, still I receive it irregularly, and that containing your letter has not come to hand, of course I cannot say whether your statement is substantially correct or not—I will repeat, however, again the occurrence, and to which my reply to you must have conformed, and from which, it

*Mr. Beverley enclosed a certificate of a gentleman, stating that he heard Mr. Clay assert that, so far as it respected *himself*, there was, in truth, no foundation for the statement contained in those letters. And that, so far as he knew, or believed, there was no foundation for the statement contained in those letters respecting *his friends*.

This must be the certificate referred to, but, inasmuch as it concludes with declaring that

"This statement is furnished in compliance with your request, but not for publication; not desiring to figure as a volunteer in the public journals,"

We have not inserted it.

there has been any variation, you can correct it. It is this. Early in January 1825, a member of congress of high respectability, visited me one morning, and observed, that he had a communication he was desirous to make to me—that he was informed there was a great intrigue going on; and that it was right I should be informed of it—that he came as a friend—and let me receive the communication as I might, the friendly motives through which it was made, he hoped would prevent any change of friendship or feeling with regard to him. To which I replied, from his high standing as a gentleman, and member of congress, and from his uniform, friendly and gentlemanly conduct towards myself, I could not suppose he would make any communication to me, which he supposed was improper. Therefore, his motives being pure, let me think as I might of the communication, my feelings towards him would remain unaltered. The gentleman proceeded. He said he had been informed, by the friends of Mr. Clay, that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them, saying, if Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay should be secretary of state. That the friends of Mr. Adams were urging, as a reason to induce the friends of Mr. Clay to accede to their proposition, that if I was elected president, Mr. Adams would be continued secretary of state, (inuendo, there would be no room for Kentucky). That the friends of Mr. Clay stated, the west did not wish to separate from the west; and if I would say, or permit any of my confidential friends to say, that in case I was elected president, Mr. Adams should not be continued secretary of state, by a complete union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end to the presidential contest in one hour. And he was of opinion it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons. To which, in substance, I replied, "that in politics, as in every thing else, my guide was principle; and contrary to the expressed and unbiassed will of the people, or their constituted agents, I never would step into the presidential chair; and requested him to say to Mr. Clay and his friends, (for I did suppose he had come from Mr. Clay, although he used the term of Mr. Clay's friends), that before I would reach the presidential chair by such means, of bargain and corruption, I would see the earth open and swallow both Mr. Clay and his friends and myself with them. If they had not confidence in me to believe, if I was elected, that I would call to my aid in the cabinet men of the first virtue, talent and integrity, not to vote for me." The second day after this communication and reply, it was announced in the newspapers that Mr. Clay had come out openly and avowedly in favor of Mr. Adams.

It may be proper to observe that in the supposition that Mr. Clay was privy to the proposition stated, I may have done injustice to him; if so, the gentleman informing me can explain.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

MR. CARTER BEVERLEY.

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☞In relation to the preceding matter, the "Wheeling Gazette" of the 30th ult. speaking as if with "authority," says—

We publish in our paper of to-day, a copy of a letter from gen. Jackson to Carter Beverley, esq. who is now in this place, and received by him in reply to a letter which he addressed to the general, requesting a confirmation of the statements which were first published in the Fayetteville Observer, in the form of an anonymous letter, of which Mr. Beverley is now the avowed author. This letter from general Jackson was, by permission of Mr. Beverley, put into the hands of Mr. Clay, on his arrival in this town on the 21st inst. Mr. Clay, in the presence of a large number of gentlemen, declared in the most solemn and positive manner, that the statements contained in the letter so far as it concerned himself, had no foundation in truth, and so far as his knowledge authorised him to speak in behalf of his friends, he could pronounce it equally false and unfounded.

To those, who are anxious to see this matter more fully developed, this letter from gen. Jackson will be deemed a valuable acquisition. The affair has now assumed such a character, that it will admit of a thorough and ample investigation. An issue can now be made up, that will test the true merits of the case. Mr. Clay has never shrunk from the most rigid scrutiny into his public character—he now professes his readiness, as well as the highest satisfaction at the opportunity which is afforded him, to meet this reiterated and degrading attack upon his political honor and integrity. He will deem it a duty which he owes to himself and to the public, to stand forth and vindicate his character from a foul and odious charge, emanating as it does, from so distinguished a personage as gen. Jackson. The name of the hero's respectable informer must now be given up, and he must come forward, and substantiate satisfactorily, the truth of his statements, or be prepared to take his station by the side of a kindred accuser, who cried aloud and spared not, until the day of trial. The confidence of Mr. Clay's friends in his political honesty, is not to be disturbed by vague and indefinite reports, even although general Jackson himself propogates their circulation. He must offer something more than his own conjectures and suppositions to persuade them that Mr. Clay is an unprincipled and profligate politician. They will call for proofs—undeniable proofs, in the place of unauthorised inferences and inuendoes. So much gross and palpable misrepresentation has been thrown upon the public conduct of Mr. Clay by his political enemies, it cannot be expected that any new charge against him will be received with ready credulity. He has been visited with a measure of calumny and abuse which rarely falls to the lot of any man. His public and private character has been assaulted in every shape which it was possible for political animosity to suggest. He has withstood the storm of the most violent and merciless persecution—firm and undaunted he has braved its fury—and we feel perfect security in our belief that he will come forth uninjured by this threatening blast from the pretended tranquil region of the "Hermitage."

The advocates of Mr. Clay, notwithstanding their enthusiastic devotion to him and his cause, and their present implicit belief in the rectitude and purity of his principles, however painful may be the sacrifice, are nevertheless prepared to yield him up to public indignation and scorn, if gen. Jackson, or his political associates shall convict him of bargain, intrigue and corruption.—They ask but the same measure of justice to be dealt out to his accusers, if they should fail in their proof of the charges—if nothing should be found to authorize their assertions, let them be visited with the infamy and contempt which the enormity of their slander merits from an insulted and outraged community. Mr. Clay's friends are willing to abide the issue of the investigation which will undoubtedly be instituted by the production of this letter from gen. Jackson. It is not our purpose to express an opinion at this time, as to the motives which may have actuated gen. Jackson in propagating statements so derogatory to the public character of Mr. Clay, and sustained by testimony, apparently of a loose and uncertain description—nor is it for us to say, what kind or quantity of evidence, might be sufficient to produce an irresistible conclusion in the mind of the general, that a great political rival would descend to use the basest means for the promotion of his own ambitious purposes. The letter speaks for itself, and we recommend an attentive perusal of it to our readers, as it will certainly lead to a course of inquiry attended with important results.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Adjutant general's office, Washington, 21st May, 1827.

The following amendments will be adopted by the army:

1. In the last line of No. 820, of "Infantry Tactics," immediately before the word "right," insert the words, *left, or,*

2. As often as the command, "port arms," may occur, transpose the words so as to read, *arms-PORT.*

3. In the second line of No. 351, of "General Regulations of the Army," expunge the word "immediately."

4. In No. 1448, line eleventh, expunge all of that paragraph after the words, "staff of the school."

By order, R. JONES, *adj. gen.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Adjutant general's office, Washington, 9th June, 1827.

1. Clothing accounts of discharged soldiers, shall be settled according to the prices established for the year 1827, which tariff, for settlement, will continue until otherwise directed.

2. The commutation price of clothing per month, is fixed at $2 50 for each servant authorized to be kept by commissioned officers.

3. Officers' pay-accounts shall not be passed away, or transferred by them, for any amount which is not *actually due* at the time. Should an officer transfer his accounts, he will immediately communicate the fact to the pay-master general, and to the pay-master by whom such accounts are expected to be paid; otherwise pay-masters are prohibited from settling them.

By order of the secretary of war,

R. JONES, *adj. gen.*

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COST OF CLOTHING

For the army of the United States, during the year 1827.

Forage cap	$1 63	Flannel shirts	$1 12
Leather cap	1 35	Band and tassel	12
Oil cloth cap cover	45	Cockade and eagle	6½
Pompon	20	Cap plate	8
Cap scales, setts infantry	55	ball	5
scales, do. artillery	57	Flannel drawers	88
Worsted wings, pairs	53	Fatigue frocks	97
Gray twilled cloth overalls	2 05	trowsers	71
Drilling overalls, privates	74	Bootees, pair	1 57
Ditto do. sergeants	94	Shoes, do.	1 25
Infantry sergeant's drilling jackets, with sleeves	1 16	Stockings, do.	35½
Do. private's do.	91	Stocks, do.	18¾
Artillery sergeant's do.	1 22	Blankets	2 50
Do. private's do.	97	Great coat	6 62
Do. gray twilled cloth jackets, with sleeves	2 67	Guard coat	7 19
Infantry, gray twilled cloth jackets, with sleeves	2 59	Leather stock	14½
Cotton shirts, privates	56	Infantry, private's coat	5 46
Do. sergeants	70	Do. sergeant's coat	5 55
		Do. musician's coat	7 34
		Artillery, private's coat	5 73
		Do. sergeant's coat	5 82
		Do. musician's coat	7 63

Commissary general's office,

C. IRVINE,

Commissary general of purchases.

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DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Adjutant general's office, Washington, 11th June, 1827.

Cadets acting as supernumerary officers of the army, in virtue of their brevets, shall hereafter be promoted to vacancies of the lowest grade of the regiment or corps in which they are first appointed. By order of the secretary of war,

R. JONES, *adj. gen.*

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DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Adjutant general's office, Washington, 16th June, 1827.

1. Brevet officers on duty and having a command equal to *double* the command which their ordinary, or regimental rank habitually authorizes them to exercise or assume, shall be deemed to be on duty and have command according to their brevet commissions: For example—

When a brevet major general commands a division;

A brevet brigadier general, a brigade;

A brevet colonel, a regiment;

A brevet lieut. colonel, a battalion composed of not less than four companies, or when on duty as lieut. colonel, of a regiment.

A brevet major, a detatchment composed of not less than two companies, or when on duty as major of a regiment.

A brevet captain, a company.*

2. When any field officer is on detached service or otherwise absent from his regiment, the senior captain thereof having a brevet and on duty in the line, may exercise command according to his brevet commission, during the time such field officer is absent from regimental duty: *Provided*, that brevet officers who may come within the provisions of this paragraph shall be announced in general orders, before they shall be authorized to exercise such command, or receive the pay and emoluments of their brevet rank.

3. The captain or other company commander who may be entitled to receive ten dollars per month additional pay, as compensation for his duties and responsibilities with respect to the clothing, arms, and accoutrements of the company, shall not forfeit his claim to such additional allowance when temporarily absent on duty, for any period less than one month; nor when absent with leave, if not to exceed three days at any one time.

By order of the secretary of war,

R. JONES, *adj. gen.*

*No. 1,124, of general regulations, is hereby repealed, being substituted by this paragraph.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following article, by Mr. HAMTRAMCK, Indian agent at St. Louis, we laid by some months ago for publication. It contains a compendious view of the legal regulations respecting trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, which will interest general readers, as well as those for whose particular information it appears to have been prepared and published.

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FROM THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN.

The institution of the Indian department had its origin in a strong solicitude our government cherished towards the aborigines of North America; and by the concluding article, of a treaty with the Delawares, signed at Fort Pitt, in 1778, it appears, the United States then had in contemplation, the erection of a separate and independent state, devoted to all friendly Indian tribes, and entitled to a representation in congress. As early as 1775, we see congress legislating for these people; and every act since that date manifests an equally strong disposition to see an intercourse between those uncivilized beings and the people of the U. States, maintained on prinples of equity and justice. Every year discovers the growing importance of that intercourse; and a simple exposition of the regulations which govern the transactions with the Indians, may facilitate many operations arising from the intercourse, arrest irregularities, and partially benefit a certain portion of the people of the United States, which event would more than amply compensate for the trifling labor it would require.

The first act regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians, passed in 1790, but continued in force for two years only. Its provisions, however, were continued by the acts of 1793, 1796, and 1799, and until the act now in force, passed in 1802.

By the 2d section of this act, any citizen of the United States, or of either of the territorial districts, is liable to a fine of 100 dollars, or be imprisoned six months, if they cross over, or go within, the boundary line of any land allotted or secured to any tribe of Indians, for the purpose of hunting, destroying the game, or driving their horses or cattle to range.

By the 3d section any such citizen, or other person, going into any country, secured or allotted to any tribe of Indians, without a passport, is liable to a fine of 50 dollars, or imprisonment for three months.

It may not be improper here to observe, that the superintendent of Indian affairs, governors of territories, Indian agents, and the commanding officer of troops stationed on the frontier, are authorized to grant passports, and to them, alone, application should be made.

In the 4th section, it is enacted, that any citizen or other person, going into any town, settlement, or territory, belonging, or secured by treaty with the United States to any tribe of Indians, unauthorized by law, and with a hostile intention, is liable to a fine of 100 dollars, *and* imprisonment for twelve months, and also, when property is taken or destroyed, forfeit and pay a sum equal to twice the amount.

Section 5 enacts, "that if any such citizen, or other person, shall make a settlement on any lands belonging, or secured, or granted by treaty with the United States, to any Indian tribe, or shall survey, or attempt to survey, such lands, or designate any of the boundaries by marking trees or otherwise, such offender shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment not exceeding twelve months."

The 6th section declares, that if any person within any tract, settlement, or country belonging to any Indian tribe, shall kill or murder any Indian belonging to a

tribe in amity with the United States, shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death.

By section 8th, any person who shall even attempt to reside in any town, or hunting camp, of any tribe of Indians, and trade without license, is liable to a fine of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for thirty days—independent of forfeiting all the merchandise offered for sale.

Licenses are granted, and locations selected for carryon trade with the Indians, by the superintendent of Indian affairs, governors of territories, and Indian agents: none, however, but citizens of the United States can procure licenses, except by the express direction of the president of the United States.

The provisions contained in the 9th, 10th, and 14th sections, require the particular attention of many persons residing in towns and villages visited by Indians, of traders, and of the settlers on the frontier.

Section 9th enacts, "that if any such citizen, or other person, shall purchase, or receive of any Indian in the way of trade or barter, a gun, or other article commonly used in hunting, any instrument of husbandry, or cooking utensil, of the kind usually obtained by the Indians in their intercourse with the white people, or any article of clothing, excepting skins or furs, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 50 dollars, *and* be imprisoned not exceeding 30 days.

By section 10th, no person is permitted to purchase a horse of any Indian, or of any white man in the Indian territory, without special license for that purpose, under the penalty of 100 dollars fine, *and* imprisonment for 6 months, for each horse so purchased: and any person who shall purchase a horse, knowing him to be brought out of the Indian country without a license, shall forfeit the value of the horse.

The following paragraph is an extract from section 14: "That if any Indian or Indians belonging to any tribes in amity with the United States, shall come over or cross the said boundary line, into any state or territory inhabited by citizens of the United States, and there take, steal, or destroy, any horse, horses, or any other property, belonging to any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or of either of the territorial districts of the U. States, or shall commit any murder, violence, or outrage, upon any such citizens or inhabitant, it shall be the duty of such citizen or inhabitant, his representative, attorney, or agent, to make application to the superintendent, or such other person as the president of the United States shall authorize for that purpose."* * * * * * * *

"The United States guaranty to the party injured an eventual indemnification: *provided always*, that if such injured party, his representative, attorney or agent, shall in any way violate any of the provisions of this act, by seeking or attempting to obtain private satisfaction, or revenge, by crossing over the line upon any of the Indian lands, he shall forfeit all claims upon the United States for such indemnification: *And provided also*, that nothing herein contained, shall prevent the legal apprehension or arresting, within the limits of any state or district, of any Indian having so offended."* * * * * * * *

Applications for redress of any grievance committed by any Indian on a white person, should be made to the agent for the nation or tribe to whom the offender belongs, and it is necessary, previous to the application being made, that the injury, violence, or outrage, should be sworn and subscribed to by two or more respectable witnesses, before an authorized justice: and a certificate and seal of such authority, should accompany the affidavit.

Section 16th authorizes the military force of the United States to apprehend any person found in the Indian territory in violation of the provision contained in this act.

By section 17th, any person charged with a violation of any of the regulations or provisions of this act, though found in any of the states or territories, can be arrested and tried, in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in such state or territory.

Section 19th reads as follows, "That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any trade or intercourse with the Indians living on lands surrounded by settlements of the citizens of the United States, *and being within the ordinary jurisdiction of any of the individual states;* or the unmolested use of a road from Washington district to Mero district, or to prevent the citizens of Tennessee from keeping in repair the said road, under the direction or orders of the governor of said state, and of the navigation of the Tennessee river, as reserved and secured by treaty; nor shall this act be construed to prevent any person or persons travelling from Knoxville to Prince's settlements, or to the settlements on Obed's river, (so called), *provided* they shall travel in the trace or path which is usually travelled, *and provided* the Indians make no objection; but if the Indians object, the president is hereby authorized to issue a proclamation, prohibiting all travelling on said traces, or either of them, as the case may be; after which the penalties of this act shall be incurred by every person travelling or being found on said traces, or either of them, to which the prohibition may apply, within the boundary, without a passport."

By the 2d section of a supplementary act, approved April 29th, 1816, all goods, wares, and merchandise, carried by a foreigner into lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, for the purpose of trade, and all furs, peltries, and provisions, purchased by foreigners from Indians, without license by the express direction of the president of the United States, is forfeited.

By section 3d, any foreigner going into any Indian country within the territorial limits of the United States, without a passport, first obtained from the proper authority, is liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, and imprisonment for one year.

By the 1st section of an act, approved March 3d, 1817, any Indian or other person, who shall, within the United States, and within any town or territory belonging to the Indians, commit any act or offence punishable by the laws of the United States, if committed within a district under the sole jurisdiction of the United States, shall, on conviction thereof, suffer the same punishment as the laws of the United States provide for like offences.

Section 2d of an act, approved May 6th, 1822, empowers Indian agents, governors of territories, and military officers, to cause the stores, merchandise, &c. of *all* traders to be searched, upon suspicions or information that ardent spirits are carried into the Indian country by said traders; and, by the same section, if any ardent spirits should be found, all the goods of said trader becomes forfeited, his license rescinded, and bond put in suit.

By section 4th, in all trials about the right of property, wherein Indians and white persons are parties, the burthen of proof must rest upon the white person, in all cases wherein the Indian makes out a presumptive title of previous possession or ownership.

The following is an extract from Geyer's Digest of the laws of Missouri:

"Sec. 1. If any person within this territory, except by permission from the superintendent of Indian affairs, shall sell, exchange, furnish, or give, to any Indian, any spiritous, vinous, or other strong liquor, and shall be convicted thereof, he or she shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than thirty nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars, or shall be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, nor less than ten, at the discretion of the court."—L. L. pt. 1st, p. 32, 33, passed May 26th, 1806.

The wise and good have never ceased, from the earliest period of our intercoure with the Indians, to deprecate the practice of giving them intoxicating liquors: their deleterious consequences are inevitable, and the baneful influence of such a practice is every day becoming more and more apparent. From the numerous hordes once inhabiting the U. States, they are reduced, as appears by the present computation, to less than 150,000, and to these misguided human beings the indulgment of their propensity for rum and whiskey has proved a more powerful source of extermination than all their tomahawks and scalping knives.

By the 1st section of an act, passed by the general assembly of the state of Missouri, and approved Dec. 14th, 1822, any citizen or other person who shall attempt to reside in any town or hunting camp in any tribe of Indians, within the state of Missouri, without license, forfeits all the merchandise found in his possession, and is liable to a fine of 100 dollars *and* imprisonment for thirty days.

By the 2d section, any person who shall induce any Indian to come into the white settlement for the purpose of trade, or shall purchase of, or barter with, an Indian for

a horse, gun or other article commonly used in hunting, any instrument of husbandry, or cooking utensil of the kind usually obtained by Indians in their intercourse with the white people, or any article of clothing, except furs or skins, is liable to a fine of fifty dollars.

J. F. HAMTRAMCK.

St. Louis, Dec. 23, 1826.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

We often admire the neat and satisfactory summaries that abound in the Baltimore "American," and pay the tribute of our respect to the labor bestowed in making them. The following is a specimen, and relates to an important work which, it is hoped, will soon be completed.

It appears from the eighth general report of the directors, published in the National Gazette of the 27th ult. that though both the time and cost of execution have greatly exceeded the expectations of the projectors of this difficult work, and though obstacles of no inconsiderable nature have been encountered, it will finally be brought to a successful termination, and repay its cost with profit to the stockholders. Of the *seven* sections *five* are completed. The tide lock on the Delaware, both the western locks, and the Pivot bridge at Newbold's are also finished, and Delaware harbour and the lift lock at St. George's, are in a state of forwardness, and the latter will probably be completed early in the ensuing month. Of the remaining two sections, one (the 4th) is advancing rapidly in its eastern division; the western will be among the last work done, as the earth to form the tow-path must be brought in boats from the Deep Cut. The other section (the 5th) has been delayed by the injunction obtained by Clement, one of the contractors, and has suffered, in consequence, very serious injury and delay. The new contractors, are however, repairing the injuries with spirit and success; and the work will, it is hoped, be speedily released from the injunction, the referees having decided in favor of the company. In the 3d section, now complete, the expense and delay have been very great. More than 650,000 cubic yards of solid upland earth have been carted to form the banks, which have sunk in some places to the depth of fifty or sixty feet, at the same time forcing up the mud to an equal height, so that to get *six* feet of canal, it has been necessary to dig *sixty*. The tow path over these marshes bounds the canal on the north: to the south the water is permitted to spread over a considerable surface of marsh land, to the depth of from 3 to 6 feet. This will be a valuable reservoir, and will allow craft to move with more rapidity than in the compressed waters of a canal. The surface which will be constantly overflowed between the Delaware tide lock, and St. George's lift lock, is 151 acres nearly. Since the recent alteration in the plan, the canal will have a depth of *ten* feet throughout.

It is computed that by the three lines of packets between Baltimore and Philadelphia, despatching every week eight vessels from the latter place, 8000 tons of outward, and at least 4000 tons of return merchandise, are transported every year, and this chiefly of the lighter and more costly kinds. There is besides, a regular weekly line by sea, and the Philadelphia custom house books show clearances to Baltimore and other ports in the Chesapeake, of more than 10,000 tons.—As the pilotage and insurance on sea voyages will be saved, and the certainty of conveyance will be much increased, the merchandise now sent by sea, will to a certainty take the route of the canal. The calculations of the amount of the Susquehannah trade we may omit, as well known here. The conclusion from the whole is, that the canal will, at the lowest, earn $150,000, and *may* earn 600,000; and that it can pass in a year 1,687,500 tons.

Although the opening of this canal, by giving to the people of the Susquehannah country a choice of markets, may seem at first view prejudicial to our own interest, we have always looked to it for such valuable facilities in the general coasting trade of the country, as will amply reimburse us. And in regard to the Susquehannah trade itself, we feel persuaded that its value to us, instead of being lessened, will be vastly increased.

[The report states that the entire force employed on the whole line is equal to 1,908 men. The men are healthy, orderly and industrious.]

CULTURE OF SILK.

The successful experiments in the culture of silk, in different parts of North America, before the war of the revolution, and those which have since been made, and are now making in Connecticut and Philadelphia, leave not a doubt that the nurture of the silk-worm may be advantageously prosecuted in the United States. The *Philadelphia society for promoting agriculture*, therefore think it their duty to recommend the extensive cultivation of the white mulberry tree, the leaves of which, it is generally known, are the best food for this invaluable insect. The trees may be propagated either from seeds or cuttings. The ripe fruit may be sown in drills in rich earth, and if slightly covered, they will quickly vegetate. Plants produced in this way last autumn, bore the severe cold of the past winter, and when transplanted in the spring, have grown vigorously. Cuttings may be set out in the spring. It may be useful to mention to those who are unacquainted with the proper mode of procedure, that the ground should be dug or ploughed deep and late in the autumn, left rough all winter, and after being harrowed or raked smooth in the spring, the cuttings should be put in at least eight inches deep, and at such distances, as will permit the intervals to be easily kept clean. The same remarks apply to the sowing of the seeds. Those who possess white mulberry trees will find their profit in preparing the seeds for sale.—This may be done by rubbing them out from the ripe fruit between the hands in water, and after the seeds have settled, pouring off the water and drying them in the shade. Owners of vacant lots on the ground plot of the city and vicinity, and farmers, may add to their revenue by establishing nurseries of the trees; for there is every reason to believe, that the demand for them will annually increase. The value of the sewing silk and raw silk made in three counties of Connecticut, in the year 1810, was $28,503, according to the estimate of the United States marshal; and as the business has been greatly extended every year since that time, it is reasonable to presume that the present amount of the article is double this sum. It would be much increased if the value of the home-made stockings, mitts, and garments made of silk, and mixtures of cotton, wool and silk, with which almost every house in part of Windham county abounds, be taken into consideration. The serious addition to the usual income of the farmers, derived from the culture of silk, may be considered as so much clear gain, for from personal inquiries made on the spot by a member of this society, it was ascertained, that it did not interfere with the regular crops, and it was even acknowledged by some that they received more money from the sale of their silk, than they did from the produce of their farms. It is presumed that no greater inducement need be offered to farmers in other states to attend to this profitable branch of business.

By order of the society,

RICHARD PETERS, *president.*

W. S. WARDER, *secretary.*

ITEMS.

The total banking capital in Connecticut, to say nothing about the Eagle bank, of swindling notoriety, is given at $4,595,401, divided among 13 banks—all which, from the statements exhibited, appear to be in pretty good condition.

The *Bulletin des Lois*, No. 154, contains a royal ordonnance, dated March 15, which declares certain tables of the population of France, annexed thereto, as the only authentic tables for five years, reckoning from January 1, 1827. These tables set forth the total population of the kingdom to be 31,845,428 souls. That of Paris, computed by the last census at 730,000 souls, is now carried to 890,431. The population of Lyons is upwards of 145,000; that of Bordeaux upwards of 93,000; and that of Marseilles nearly 116,000.

There are sixteen steam boats now in constant operation on the Hudson river. It is said that one of the boats last year, received nearly half a million of dollars.

Com. Bainbridge has resigned the presidency of the navy board, and been appointed to the navy yard at Philadelphia.

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